

GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

MORNING, EVENING, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

The Only Paper in the Eighth Congressional District Receiving Associated Press Dispatches.

PUBLISHED BY THE
SPRINGFIELD PUBLISHING CO.

THE MORNING GLOBE-REPUBLIC is published every morning and delivered promptly by carrier to all parts of the city at 15 cents per week. Single copies 5 cents. It contains all the Associated Press dispatches, and is as complete a newspaper as is published in any city in the country of the same size as Springfield.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC is published every Thursday, and is one of the most complete family newspapers in the country. It contains all the news of the week, with news and miscellany. It is published at 10 cents per week, or \$5 per year, in advance.

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SPRINGFIELD PUBLISHING CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, O.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27 1885.

The Toledo Blade is still pulverizing the rum power. There is a good deal of the raw material to work on.

Ande Johnson drank New England rum. It was apparent, always, that he was the noblest "rum" in of them all.

Col. Bee, Chinese consul at San Francisco, makes some stinging remarks, occasionally, about the bad treatment of the Mongolians.

Ira Davenport's success is now certain. Roscoe Conkling put his prospects in position, the other day, and really and truly sneered at him.

Ward Beecher is now the old man eloquent of America. His oration on Grant, delivered at Boston, entitles him to step to the head of his class.

W. E. Forster, the great English liberal and late chief secretary for Ireland, has submitted ten pounds toward the Grant monument in New York.

The independent Chicago Daily News declares that "purity of the ballot box is an issue which should become national in 1888." And local in 1886 and 1887. Let us thwart and thump the thugs and thieves wherever and whenever found, and keep at it.

Sarah Althea Hill, who claims to be the wife of William Sharon, California gold bug, is soon to appear on the stage. Whether she is to appear to many people (or any) remains to be seen. We have not heard any public clamor for materialization on so actress.

Twenty-three robust kings as black as night, and as ferocious as wolves, inform the king of Portugal that they do not propose to knuckle to the new pale-faced king of the new state of Congo. King Leopold should not go out at night without a revolver, or at least a good club.

Dr. F. W. Conrad and his brother, Rev. Victor L. Conrad, formerly residents of this city, and now editors of the Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia, in their paper of last week, take strong ground (in reply to a letter from Rev. M. J. Fier, formerly of this city, also) against the formation of a national prohibition party. Mr. Fier is the Dr. Leonard of the English Lutheran church, unless, indeed, we should say rather, that Dr. Leonard is the Fier of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are certainly birds of a common feather, and roost on the same political limb.

The Practical and Useful in Public School Instruction—Points for Teachers and Parents.

That which should be first taught, and taught most in public schools, is frequently taught last, and least, of all. A frequent child has learned to read it seems to us that practical good sense would dictate that he should be taught some general scientific facts about himself, and, as a matter of fact, we may state that these can be more easily communicated to him than the facts of arithmetic, geography and grammar, and they are certainly more important, and can be made vastly more interesting. These other branches should be taught to a certain extent, in a sensible, practical way at a certain time, but not until the pupil has laid a foundation for mental acquisitions by learning the basic facts as to the structure of his own frame, the nature and function of his internal organism—how to treat himself, so that he can secure the best physical and mental results; how to eat, drink, sleep, and to exercise himself so that he can enjoy that ideal combination—a sound mind in a sound body.

When this condition we have described has been reached, then the pupil can acquire further knowledge easily and retain it, for he cannot reach this state of things without acquiring habits of study and the mental discipline needed for successful study.

What could prove more fascinating for young or old, than to make a study of the perpetual motion machinery of the human frame? Or what could a small child more readily understand and appreciate? The child knows that he has a mouth, and jaws, and a stomach—for this latter-named organ not infrequently indicates its existence and resents bad treatment by aching! Now what could be more practical, or sensible, or more important than for the teacher to tell the pupil why he has a mouth and a stomach? Nothing, we are sure. The pupil likes to eat and he thinks that he eats because he is hungry—which is true—but why is he hungry? Because if he were not, he would not eat, and then the food would not be put into the mouth, or this wonderful mill, which cuts up the food, liberates its juices, and sends the nutrient into the stomach, which in turn converts it into blood, and milk, and muscle and bone. Were this not done at all the child would die. Were it not done properly the child would be sick. Then he could not pursue his studies. Why should these facts of first importance to the child be taught last?

Then the pupil should be taught how to care for his stomach—what to put into it, and what is more important, what to keep

out of it—and all the more is this true from the fact that his parents are usually to a vast and almost wicked—certainly dangerous—extent ignorant on this point. He should be taught to respect his stomach—even to love it as a most valuable and serviceable friend—to so admire it indeed, that he will be led to give it unrelenting and affectionate care, not merely by way of promoting his personal comfort but as a method of increasing his capacity as a student. And when he has come to respect his stomach and to treat it decently he has taken a long stride toward that self-respect, which is in itself an essential element of true manhood.

The general method of educating, indicated in the foregoing may be developed and broadened to an indefinite extent. We may add by way of illustrating what we mean, that the functions and action of the heart—the great steam pump of the human system, forever in motion, night and day taking in blood every second, from all parts of the body, purifying it, and shooting it out to do its grand work in vivifying, quickening, and strengthening the system—made be made a most vitally important and exceedingly interesting branch of study, illustrating that principle impossible with men but possible and actual in the providence and operations of the Supreme Being. Then there is the eye, and the ear, and the legs, and the proper way of resting them—and of making the most of them—all matters of primary and profound importance, the study of which, with object lessons always at hand, may be made of intense and fascinating interest. There is a large opening for the application of sense and judgment to the selection of the most useful and effective subjects and branches of school study, to the exclusion of much that is of no importance or utility whatever!

BILL NEON ON CROPS.

His Letter to the Editor of an Agricultural Paper.

I have just been through Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin on a tour of inspection. I took over ten days in these states in sleeping over, examining crops, so that I could write an intelligent report for the readers of the Western Plowman.

From Northern Wisconsin I suffered severely in the last part of the season from frost, chills, blight, Hessian fly and trichina. In the St. Croix valley wheat will not average a half crop. I do not know any farmers who would insist upon leaving their grain out night in July, when they know from the experience of former years that it will surely rust.

In Southern Wisconsin too much rain has almost destroyed many crops, and cattle have been unable to get enough to eat, unless they were fed for several weeks. This is a sad outlook for the farmer at this season.

In the northern part of the state many fields of grain were not worth cutting, while others barely yielded the seed, and even that of a very inferior quality. The corn is looking unusually well this fall, but we can not submit entirely upon the rate here. It is juicy and rich in eaten in large quantities, but it is too bulky to be popular with the aristocracy.

Grain, in most places are looking well, though in some quarters I notice an epidemic of worms. To successfully raise the cabbage of worms, it will be necessary at all times to be well supplied with vermicide that can be readily administered at any hour of the day or night.

The crook-neck squash in the northwest is a great success this season. And what can be more beautiful as it calmly lies in its bower of green vines in the crisp and golden haze of autumn, than the cute little crook-neck squash, with yellow warty skin, all clustered together in the cool morning.

The fall-dress, low-neck-and-shoulder summer squash will be worn as usual this fall, with trimmings of salt and pepper in front and centers of hot brown butter. The new W. B. will not be used much as an outside wrap, but will be worn mostly inside.

Hop-poles in some parts of Wisconsin are entirely killed. I suppose that continued dry weather in the early summer did it. Hop-poles, however, are looking well. Many of our best hop-growers thought that, when the hop-pole began to wither and die, the hop-pole could not survive the intense dry heat; but hop-poles have never looked better in this state than they do this fall.

People here are very wise when Wisconsin had to send to Ohio for hop-poles. Now we could almost supply Ohio and still have enough to fill her own coffers. I do not know that hop-poles are kept in coffee, but they are looking well. The hop-poles are very wise when Wisconsin had to send to Ohio for hop-poles. Now we could almost supply Ohio and still have enough to fill her own coffers.

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Yum-Yum-Hendricks, Lord High Executioner Cleveland, Nanki-poo Hill.
A POLITICAL ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE MIKADO."

A JURY IMpaneled.

AND THE TRIAL OF SWINDLER WARD BEGINS IN NEW YORK.

Testimony of Swindler Fish Against His Abile Counsel—Corroborated by Swindler Fish's Brother—And Barked Up by the Figures.

(From Morning Edition.)
New York, Oct. 26.—The jury in the Ward trial was impaneled this afternoon. District Attorney Martine opened the case.

He said Ward had been indicted for larceny, and he had the statute covering the crime. While the district attorney was speaking, Jas. D. Fish, with his customary, entered the courtroom. He glanced at Ward, and was removed to a private room, where he remained until late in the afternoon.

The district attorney said Ward, on May 1, 1885, in this city, presented a check for \$1,000 to the Marine Bank, drawn against a check for \$10,000, of the First National bank. Ward received the money from the Marine bank. The \$10,000 check was not honored by the First National bank. Ward was guilty of grand larceny, by procuring \$10,000 from the Marine bank. The jury must remember that Ward was not on trial for larceny, but for sending him broken checks to the bank, or for sending to State prison for ten years a gentleman highly connected in banking circles, but was merely on trial for grand larceny.

James D. Fish was the first witness called. He leaned over in his chair and glared angrily at Ward, who lowered his eyes. Ward's counsel moved that the jury be dismissed, on account of the statement of the district attorney regarding Gen. Grant and Mr. Fish. The motion was denied.

Mr. Fish said: "I am 60 years old, a convict at Auburn State Prison, to which I was sentenced for 10 years at hard labor. I saw the check handed to me on May 1, 1885, it was handed to me by the paying teller. I inspected it carefully, after which I went to the telephone and rang up Ward."

Question.—Is the prisoner here the Ward you mean?
Mr. Fish, leaning over again and glancing at him, said: "Yes, that is the man." (Continued.)

Continuing the witness said: "I said over the phone, Ward, I have your receipt here for certification for \$10,000 against an unexpired check for \$10,000. Ward phoned back that it was all right, and I ordered. I saw Ward on May 1 morning, nine o'clock. He came in Monday morning, before business hours and asked for the withdrawal of a certified \$10,000 check, because an \$8,000 check against which the former sum was drawn, had been withdrawn. John H. Carey, his receiving teller, was present, and I instructed him to withdraw the check. When the exchange came in, I found the \$8,000 check which Ward said was withdrawn, was presented and paid by the bank. I rang Ward up and told him. He said it was strange, but that it would be all right. He was too busy to come and see me then."

On cross-examination the witness said he did not know that Ward's account had been overdrawn on the 1st of May, 1885, to the amount of \$10,000. "I know that Ward had his personal account overdrawn," but Ward told me the money was deposited in the Grant & Ward account on April 12, 1885. I told Ward that it seemed to me now that he was something in a way I could not understand. Mr. Carey, the receiving teller, had charge of the cash account on May 1. I expected Ward all day, according to his written promise to make a deposit to relieve the \$8,000 check which did come in, though he secured it was withdrawn. I do not understand Mr. Carey's story. I do not know that at that time it was extra hard for Ward to borrow money on the securities he had. Ward, I think, became a director in January, and was one of the firm the bank failed. I was member of the firm of Grant & Ward, the Monday May 1, I expected Ward to bring a large amount of money, as much as \$100,000 or \$200,000. He had been trying to raise money for 10 days before that."

At this point the witness was excused until tomorrow to allow counsel for the defense to examine the books of the bank.

Benj. Fish, a brother of the previous witness, corroborated the above testimony. On cross-examination, the witness said:

"On May 2, by direction of the president, I certified Ward's check for \$10,000, though his account was overdrawn. April 22, his account was overdrawn \$4,000; April 22, \$16,000; April 24, \$2,000; April 25, \$16,000; April 26, \$16,000; April 27, \$16,000; May 2, \$16,000; May 3, \$14,000; May 4, \$16,000; May 5, \$16,000. I did not know that at that time it was extra hard for Ward to borrow money on the securities he had. Ward, I think, became a director in January, and was one of the firm the bank failed. I was member of the firm of Grant & Ward, the Monday May 1, I expected Ward to bring a large amount of money, as much as \$100,000 or \$200,000. He had been trying to raise money for 10 days before that."

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CLARK COUNTY CHILDREN.

Auditor Service Prepares a Table Giving Some Interesting Statistics.

(From Morning Edition.)
Auditor Service has made up a tabulated statement, from reports furnished by the clerks of the different townships, showing the number of children of "school age," from 6 to 21 years of age—in Clark county, and has forwarded a copy of it to the state commissioner of schools. The following figures are taken from the report:

The total number of children between the ages of 6 and 21 years in Clark county, is 41,492 of whom 19,585 are white and 1,857 colored of the white children, 9,918 are boys and 9,667 are girls, and of the colored children 634 are boys and 733 are girls. The number of youth in the county between the ages of 16 and 21 years is 10,558. The number of children in the Virginia military district is 741, and the number of youth entitled to interest or rent on section 16 is 19,008.

An examination of the table shows that in only two townships is the number of white girls greater than the number of white boys. In German township there are 381 girls to 375 boys, and in Madison there are 170 girls to 165 boys. In Pike the number of boys and girls is the same—270. In Springfield city there are 3,505 white boys, but the girls exceed this figure by 46. In two townships and in Springfield city do the number of colored girls exceed that of the boys. In Greene township there are 31 colored girls to 19 boys, and in Springfield township 32 girls to 27 boys. In Springfield city there are 451 colored girls and 359 colored boys.

Following are the figures relative to Springfield that appear in the table:

Number of white boys, 8,805; number of white girls, 18,511; total number of white children, 27,316. Number of colored boys, 151; number of colored girls, 359; total number of colored children, 1,910. Total number of children, white and colored, 29,226. Number of youth between the ages of 16 and 21 years, 1,999; number of youth entitled to interest or rent on section sixteen, 5,506. The above figures do not include persons under the age of 21 years who are married.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A Scald, a Burn, and a Mash on Record for Yesterday.

(From Morning Edition.)
Yesterday afternoon a young lady named Reardon, employed at the Home steam laundry on Columbia street, was cleaning an ironing machine with emery paper. The machine was still going, and as the paper got caught in it, she attempted to rescue it. In so doing her right hand was caught between the heavy rollers and drawn in up to the elbow before the belt could be thrown off and the machine stopped. It had to be taken apart before the unfortunate young woman could be released from her painful position. She was taken to her home and surgical attendance was summoned. No bones were found broken, but the flesh of the hand and arm was crushed and bruised in a most painful manner.

Yesterday William Brunner, a moulder employed at the New Champion shops, after a small amount of molten iron in his shoe, receiving a severe burn on the sole of his foot.

Saturday evening a little son of Mr. Kiesel, on Murray street, upset a pan of boiling water over himself and was very seriously scalded. Drs. Reed and Leonard were called and succeeded in alleviating the child's sufferings to some extent. At last accounts the little one was doing very well and strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Sale of County Bonds.

County bonds to the amount of \$1,700 were sold at auction, in the commissioners' office, on the east county building, yesterday, of the amount \$1,500 were in refunding bonds and \$1,200 in Children's Home bonds. The whole batch was sold to William Snyder at a premium of 100. This is equivalent to 45 percent. The bidding started at \$200 and speedily rose up to the figure named. Among the bidders were W. S. Fields, of the Springfield Savings Bank, and Councilman Lessor, who represented Dayton parties.

Battered the Door with a Beer Keg.

George McDermott was fined \$1 and costs for drunkenness by Mayor Godwin early last evening and was released on paying the assessment. Between 9 and 10 o'clock he was in Mrs. McGuire's saloon in Webb's arcade, creating a disturbance, and a man named Mike King put him out. He procured a beer keg and began battering the door with it. Officers Markey and Nicklas arrested him, and he was patrolled to the station-house.

An Officer Fired Upon.

At 9:30 o'clock last night, Policeman Gregory discovered a man and woman under rather suspicious circumstances on the Little Miami railroad, and started toward them. Running down the back, he stumbled and fell, and rolled to the foot of the delivery. This alarmed the couple, and the man fired two shots at the officer, but missed him. Gregory pursued the fellow a distance but failed to capture him. The woman also escaped.

THE MARKETS.

SPRINGFIELD MARKETS.

(SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 26, 1885.)
Corrected Daily by the J. D. STEWART CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW LEXINGTON, OHIO.

BUTTER—26 County, 15c.
LARD—Country, 15c; pickers, refined, 65c.
MEATS—Country, 15c; pickers, 15c; shoulders, 15c; pickers, 15c.

WHEAT—No. 1, 1.25; No. 2, 1.20; No. 3, 1.15; No. 4, 1.10; No. 5, 1.05; No. 6, 1.00; No. 7, 1.00; No. 8, 1.00; No. 9, 1.00; No. 10, 1.00; No. 11, 1.00; No. 12, 1.00; No. 13, 1.00; No. 14, 1.00; No. 15, 1.00; No. 16, 1.00; No. 17, 1.00; No. 18, 1.00; No. 19, 1.00; No. 20, 1.00; No. 21, 1.00; No. 22, 1.00; No. 23, 1.00; No. 24, 1.00; No. 25, 1.00; No. 26, 1.00; No. 27, 1.00; No. 28, 1.00; No. 29, 1.00; No. 30, 1.00; No. 31, 1.00; No. 32, 1.00; No. 33, 1.00; No. 34, 1.00; No. 35, 1.00; No. 36, 1.00; No. 37, 1.00; No. 38, 1.00; No. 39, 1.00; No. 40, 1.00; No. 41, 1.00; No. 42, 1.00; No. 43, 1.00; No. 44, 1.00; No. 45, 1.00; No. 46, 1.00; No. 47, 1.00; No. 48, 1.00; No. 49, 1.00; No. 50, 1.00; No. 51, 1.00; No. 52, 1.00; No. 53, 1.00; No. 54, 1.00; No. 55, 1.00; No. 56, 1.00; No. 57, 1.00; No. 58, 1.00; No. 59, 1.00; No. 60, 1.00; No. 61, 1.00; No. 62, 1.00; No. 63, 1.00; No. 64, 1.00; No. 65, 1.00; No. 66, 1.00; No. 67, 1.00; No. 68, 1.00; No. 69, 1.00; No. 70, 1.00; No. 71, 1.00; No. 72, 1.00; No. 73, 1.00; No. 74, 1.00; No. 75, 1.00; No. 76, 1.00; No. 77, 1.00; No. 78, 1.00; No. 79, 1.00; No. 80, 1.00; No. 81, 1.00; No. 82, 1.00; No. 83, 1.00; No. 84, 1.00; No. 85, 1.00; No. 86, 1.00; No. 87, 1.00; No. 88, 1.00; No. 89, 1.00; No. 90, 1.00; No. 91, 1.00; No. 92, 1.00; No. 93, 1.00; No. 94, 1.00; No. 95, 1.00; No. 96, 1.00; No. 97, 1.00; No. 98, 1.00; No. 99, 1.00; No. 100, 1.00; No. 101, 1.00; No. 102, 1.00; No. 103, 1.00; No. 104, 1.00; No. 105, 1.00; No. 106, 1.00; No. 107, 1.00; No. 108, 1.00; No. 109, 1.00; No. 110, 1.00; No. 111, 1.00; No. 112, 1.00; No. 113, 1.00; No. 114, 1.00; No. 115, 1.00; No. 116, 1.00; No. 117, 1.00; No. 118, 1.00; No. 119, 1.00; No. 120, 1.00; No. 121, 1.00; No. 122, 1.00; No. 123, 1.00; No. 124, 1.00; No. 125, 1.00; No. 126, 1.00; No. 127, 1.00; No. 128, 1.00; No. 129, 1.00; No. 130, 1.00; No. 131, 1.00; No. 132, 1.00; No. 133, 1.00; No. 134, 1.00; No. 135, 1.00; No. 136, 1.00; No. 137, 1.00; No. 138, 1.00; No. 139, 1.00; No. 140, 1.00; No. 141, 1.00; No. 142, 1.00; No. 143, 1.00; No. 144, 1.00; No. 145, 1.00; No. 146, 1.00; No. 147, 1.00; No. 148, 1.00; No. 149, 1.00; No. 150, 1.00; No. 151, 1.00; No. 152, 1.00; No. 153, 1.00; No. 154, 1.00; No. 155, 1.00; No. 156, 1.00; No. 157, 1.00; No. 158, 1.00; No. 159, 1.00; No. 160, 1.00; No. 161, 1.00; No. 162, 1.00; No. 163, 1.00; No. 164, 1.00; No. 165, 1.00; No. 166, 1.00; No. 167, 1.00; No. 168, 1.00; No. 169, 1.00; No. 170, 1.00; No. 171, 1.00; No. 172, 1.00; No. 173, 1.00; No. 174, 1.00; No. 175, 1.00; No. 176, 1.00; No. 177, 1.00; No. 178, 1.00; No. 179, 1.00; No. 180, 1.00; No. 181, 1.00; No. 182, 1.00; No. 183, 1.00; No. 184, 1.00; No. 185, 1.00; No. 186, 1.00; No. 187, 1.00; No. 188, 1.00; No. 189, 1.00; No. 190, 1.00; No. 191, 1.00; No. 192, 1.00; No. 193, 1.00; No. 194, 1.00; No. 195, 1.00; No. 196, 1.00; No. 197, 1.00; No. 198, 1.00; No. 199, 1.00; No. 200, 1.00; No. 201, 1.00; No. 202, 1.00; No. 203, 1.00; No. 204, 1.00; No. 205, 1.00; No. 206, 1.00; No. 207, 1.00; No. 208, 1.00; No. 209, 1.00; No. 210, 1.00; No. 211, 1.00; No. 212, 1.00; No. 213, 1.00; No. 214, 1.00; No. 215, 1.00; No. 216, 1.00; No. 217, 1.00; No. 218, 1.00; No. 219, 1.00; No. 220, 1.00; No. 221, 1.00; No. 222, 1.00; No. 223, 1.00; No. 224, 1.00; No. 225, 1.00; No. 226, 1.00; No. 227, 1.00; No. 228, 1.00; No. 229, 1.00; No. 230, 1.00; No. 231, 1.00; No. 232, 1.00; No. 233, 1.00; No. 234, 1.00; No. 235, 1.00; No. 236, 1.00; No. 237, 1.00; No. 238, 1.00; No. 239, 1.00; No. 240, 1.00; No. 241, 1.00; No. 242, 1.00; No. 243, 1.00; No. 244, 1.00; No. 245, 1.00; No. 246, 1.00; No. 247, 1.00; No. 248, 1.00; No. 249, 1.00; No. 250, 1.00; No. 251, 1.00; No. 252, 1.00; No. 253, 1.00; No. 254, 1.00; No. 255, 1.00; No. 256, 1.00; No. 257, 1.00; No. 258, 1.00; No. 259, 1.00; No. 260, 1.00; No. 261, 1.00; No. 262, 1.00; No. 263, 1.00; No. 264, 1.00; No. 26